

Campaign Sentinel.

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The Daily State Sentinel.

THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL is sent by all the early morning express and freight lines, and is delivered to subscribers in adjacent towns about the same time it is distributed in this city. This enables readers at a distance from the Capital of Indiana, to get the news of the day from six to twelve hours before they can receive it through newspapers published elsewhere. News dealers and carriers in all of the towns and cities of Indiana, and throughout the State, will be supplied with the SENTINEL on good terms as any other paper. Clubs for the Daily will be supplied at Agents' rates. Orders are solicited.

A Mistake.

The impression appears to prevail among many Democrats that we have no job office connected with the SENTINEL office. This is a mistake. There is no office in the city that is so well prepared to do all kinds of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING as we are (except large bill posters), and we will feel under obligations to all Democrats, not only in the city, but in the State, for any work they can send to our office. We have no public patronage to depend on to aid the paper—we ask the party to aid us with their own good, as far as they can. We can do as good work, and on as good terms, as any other office.

Center Township Democratic Convention.

The Democrats of Center township will meet in convention, at Military Hall, on Saturday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., to select delegates to attend the Congressional Convention at Franklin on the 17th inst. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Executive Committee.

JULIUS BORTCHER, Ch'n.

Warren Township Democratic Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Warren township, Marion county, at the town of Cumberland, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Franklin on the 17th inst.; also delegates to the County Convention, to be held on the 16th of August. All are invited. Turn out, we will try to have some good speaking.

HENRY BARD, Chairman Town Com.

A New Digest of the Indiana Reports.

The following notice of the above work, which will be ready by the 1st of October, is by Judge Perkins:

J. J. BINGHAM, Esq., June 9, 1862.

My Dear Sir: I have examined ninety pages (advanced sheets) of the Digest of Indiana Reports, by E. A. Davis, Esq., now publishing by you.

From the character Mr. Davis has established as annotator of Blackford, I was led to expect a well prepared Digest, and in these sheets I have not been disappointed.

The points discussed are accurately stated, and the arrangement of subjects, with regard to facility of reference, is the best I have ever met with in any work of the kind. Another decided improvement consists in the arrangement of the State under the several heads of the Digest. The work will command a liberal patronage. Yours, &c., S. E. PERKINS.

Proclamation.

To the People of Indiana:

The large number of troops required to garrison and hold the great extent of territory which has been wrested from the possession of the rebels by the many distinguished victories that have attended the Union arms, enables the rebels greatly to outnumber our forces now in the vicinity of Richmond. The greater part of the rebel army has been concentrated at Richmond, their last stronghold, for a final and desperate struggle, and the army of the Union while fighting with a gallantry hardly equalled, and never superior in the annals of warfare, have been compelled to a short and temporary retreat.

The President, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the Constitution, and by the laws of the United States, has called for 300,000 men, a force deemed entirely adequate to the crushing out of the rebellion and the restoration of peace and the Union of the State.

Again I call upon the loyal and patriotic men of Indiana to come forward and supply the quota due from our State. Up to this hour Indiana occupies a most exalted position connected with the war. Her troops have been in almost every battle, and have behaved with uniform and distinguished gallantry. Never before has the State held so grand a place in the opinion of the world, and it should be the pride and glory of every loyal citizen that she may not now falter, and that nothing may hereafter occur to detract from her well earned honors. But while we are justly proud of the high position which our State occupies, we should never forget that our allegiance and highest duty are due to the nation, of which Indiana is but a part; that, in struggling for our National Government, we are contending for our national existence, honor, and all that is dear to freemen; and that in this struggle we must succeed at whatever cost; that it is the duty of every State to furnish promptly her full proportion of the military force called for by the President, and that in doing so she has no right to dictate the terms of her military policy, or prescribe conditions precedent upon which such force shall be furnished. To do so would be to recognize the alleged doctrine of State rights as it has been taught by rebel politicians for many years, and which is not another name for secession and the cause of all our woes.

I therefore call upon every man, whatever may be his rank and condition in life, to put aside his business, and come to the rescue of his country. Upon every man individually let me urge the solemn truth, that whoever may be his condition or business, he has no business or duty half so important to himself and family as the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Those who from age and infirmity can not enter the army, should be made to feel that others, and I want every man to feel

especially called upon to exert himself, and by public and private exhortation, and by every legitimate influence encourage the immediate filling up of the new recruits.

And the men of Indiana let me especially appeal; to them whose hearts are so full of love of country, and who, by their labors and contributions, have done so much to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers. Emulate the virtues of the Roman matron; urge your husbands, husbands and brothers to the field. Your influence is all-pervading and powerful. And to the maiden let me say, Beware of that lover who, full of health and vigor, lingers at home in idleness, while his country calls him to arms.

The 12th and 16th Indiana regiments will be rendezvoused at Indianapolis as before provided. At present no regular call will be made for men from each Congressional District, to be numbered and located as follows:

Cong. Dist.	Regt.	Where Located.
1st	65th	Evansville.
2d	66th	New Albany.
3d	67th	Madison.
4th	68th	Greensburg.
5th	69th	Richmond.
6th	70th	Indianapolis.
7th	71st	Terre Haute.
8th	72d	Lafayette.
9th	73d	South Bend.
10th	74th	Fort Wayne.
11th	75th	Wabash Town.

Six batteries are called for, to consist of 156 men each, to be rendezvoused at Indianapolis, or in the camp in the District in which it is raised, as they may be directed.

Tents, uniforms, arms, artillery and equipments of every kind will be furnished at the various camps as fast as required. Commanders of regiments will be promptly appointed and every facility afforded for recruiting and providing for the troops.

The period of enlistment will be for three years or during the war, and all who are made of organization will be counted out in no order to be issued in a day or by the Adjutant General.

O. P. MORROW, Governor of Indiana.

Telegraphic News.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Richmond Examiner of July 3 gives the following relating to the battle of Gettysburg:

On Sunday morning Gens. Hill and Longstreet with their divisions crossed the Chickahominy and late on Monday evening attacked the enemy on the north side of Darbytown, in the James River. The conflict was terrible and by 8:30 the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At 9:30, being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand.

The situation being hopeless against such overwhelming forces, Gen. Hill slowly retired. At this moment, seeing their adversary retire, the army of the Union moved forward, and the whole Yankee line. The fight ended there for the night.

The Examiner says: We think the division, which went into the fight of Friday, July 3, could only number 6,000 men. We go to work on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

About 9 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday the Examiner says Jackson and Huger's divisions attacked McClellan's left flank on the west side of the Chickahominy, 17 miles from Richmond.

Later in the day McClellan fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on until Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James river was heard on Tuesday morning. A number of Federal transports were being towed up the river from Burnside, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts from the Examiner, relate to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McClellan's army of yesterday said the enemy were badly beaten.

Advices received at the War Department show that there was no fighting on the Peninsula up to 3 o'clock P. M.

Accounts from Warrenton state that there is no enemy there. The two hundred rebel cavalry seen on Wednesday having disappeared. Some of the women there and other articles from the soldiers at Manassas and Antietam are celebrating Independence Day.

Accounts from Fredericksburg represent the greatest military disaster since the battle of the Chickahominy. The 13th Virginia regiment raised in that town having been cut to pieces.

Latest advices at the War Department from Gen. Dix report the arrival to-day at Fortress Monroe of 553 rebel prisoners, being part of those taken in the late battle. Among them are several Colonels and Majors.

Gen. Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe and no person will be permitted to go to the city. The army of the Potomac except those connected with the military or naval service.

From McClellan's Department.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Tribune, dated 3d, says: Gen. McClellan's position can not be flanked by the rebels. The army of the Potomac is now in the river protecting the flank of our army.

Statements of the casualties in the severe battle of the night of the 3d, estimated at hundred thousand. The insurance covers about one hundred thousand. The fire is supposed to have originated from a smoldering sky rocket.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The alcohol works of J. H. Love were burned yesterday. Loss \$5,000. Insured.

During the morning the buildings from 220 North Clark street to 226 were burned. Loss \$7,000.

About the same time a fire broke out on the corner of Ontario and Wells streets, destroying that and adjoining buildings. Loss \$6,000. Insured.

Foreign News.

Cape Race, July 5.—The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool, 27th via Londonderry 25th, passed here this morning.

Breadstuffs were quiet and steady; provisions very dull.

It is asserted that Napoleon has resolved to send sufficient troops to Mexico to force a way to the Capital against all obstacles.

Admiral Graveline will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war vessels in American waters, which concentration the Patrie says is justified by what may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs.

The rebels again advanced about 3 o'clock P. M., in considerable force, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to become engaged. The loss of our army during these several engagements, is not known, but 20,000 is considered to be as near an estimate as can at present be given in killed, wounded, and missing.

Many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country and may hereafter return.

The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army. We have taken about 700 prisoners among whom are three Lieutenants and one Major.

The reported capture of Gen. Magruder is probably a mistake.

The loss in field artillery is about thirty pieces during the seven days.

Gen. Reynolds and Capt. Kingsbury of his staff were taken prisoners, as also Col. Sockton of Mich.

Gen. Meade, of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded. General Burns was wounded in the face.

Gen. Sumner and Gen. Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field.

Gen. McCull was seen to fall from his horse during the battle, and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known.

Fall of Vicksburg.

NEW MADRID, July 5.—Vicksburg is ours. No particulars yet.

Particulars of the Great Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following additional news has been received dated Turkey Island, July 5.

Gen. Goslin of the 54th Pennsylvania regiment was killed. Capt. Cambles of the 5th regular cavalry was killed. Capt. Pratt of the 31st New York was wounded.

The army is now encamped on high rolling ground on the banks of the James river fifteen miles from Richmond.

The reinforcements are already unloading supplies at the wharves.

The commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack the enemy may make upon the present position.

The reinforcements the rebels received from Beauregard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken in the battles belong to Beauregard's army.

Fortress Monroe, July 2, 9 P. M.—Col. C. Ross Smith who is connected with the reserve cavalry informs us that their force, numbering over 1,000 men, were sent to the city of Yorktown where they shipped their artillery.

Their men are in good health and spirits and lost only two of their number, who were taken while on picket duty.

They represent the expedition as admirably managed by Gen. Stoneman.

The cavalry, infantry and artillery numbered about 5,000 men, and many of them erroneously reported captured are believed to be in the Union army.

Fortress Monroe, July 3.—This morning the Nellie Baker arrived from Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, having left there at 5 o'clock. She brings twenty-five rebel prisoners and a few wounded.

The most terrible fighting took place Tuesday night and with the most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every position, and the rebel prisoners arrived here this evening.

Our loss was very small compared with that of the rebels. As fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places. They seemed to disregard the loss of their men, and held them under the hottest fire of our artillery.

The enemy have been driven back in every fight for the last three days.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and never so anxious to go into battle.

The steamers Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith have arrived with 1,000 wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Dispatches have been received from Gen. McClellan dated at late 4 o'clock A. M. 4th. The following is their substance, omitting details, not proper for present publication.

There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position now occupied because it afforded superior advantage for the cooperation of the army of the Potomac.

Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy.

We have no gunboats in the river, and McClellan's division at the onset was overwhelmed and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent to hospitals.

At 1 o'clock yesterday the army was drawn up in position for review. The hands were playing national airs, salutes were fired, and every thing looked bright.

McClellan's Headquarters.

TURKEY ISLAND, July 2.

The following is the account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the 5th, 6th and 7th days of the engagement.

On Sunday morning the corps of Gen. Sumner and the corps of Gen. Meade, with their divisions, with all the necessities at hand for their comfort. They numbered about 700, and are now in the enemy's hands.

The enemy advanced to the attack about 2 o'clock P. M., and was promptly met by our forces. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery.

The effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the enemy was repulsed, and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about 2 o'clock P. M., and was the most severe of the war.

While this battle was in progress other important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of twelve cars, under a full head of steam, was run into the flames.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated under cover of the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day of the battle, was as follows: Gen. Smith's division, which was met by our forces, occupied the right of the bridge, while Gen. Sumner and Gen. Franklin's corps occupied the left. Gen. Heintzelman's corps, with Gen. Meade's division, was out on the road to meet the enemy, who was approaching from Richmond.

The enemy came up boldly early in the morning, having been heavily reinforced by the troops which had fought the battle of Sunday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

About 3 o'clock it became evident that some portion of our lines must give way as the rebels were constantly pressing forward.

Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed and continued with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides.

During the day all the cattle and the greater part of the horses were sent to Turkey Island, where they were guarded by the rear wagons.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI, July 5.

There is no change in flour or wheat. The demand for both is limited.

Corn is less active, the distillers having supplied themselves with nearly all they can work up before the 1st of August; market closed heavy at 37¢.

Oats quiet at 35¢.

Rye in fair demand at 49¢.

Wheat advanced to 26¢, and is in good demand.

Mess pork, bulk pork and bacon are not inquired for and prices remain nominal.

Lard firm; sales at 54¢ for prime in tierces—held firm at 54¢.

Groceries firm; full prices.

Sugar 5¢ 5/8.

Molasses 4¢ 5/8.

Coffee 20¢ 2/3.

Gold was bought at 109 1/2 premium in the morning, but fell back under news from New York to 9 1/2 premium. The selling rate is nominal.

Silver is bought at 5 prem., and old demand Notes at 4 prem.

Exchange dull at par selling and 3/4 discount buying rates.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.

Flour market may be quoted a shade firmer, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales at \$4 50/70 for superfine State, \$4 75/50 for extra State, \$4 50/63 for superfine Western; \$4 50/65 for common to medium extra Western; \$5 30/65 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and \$5 35/60 for trade brands; market closing steady.

Whisky dull and heavy at 27¢.

Wheat market opened firmer, but with further advance in freights; market closing quiet, holders little more disposed to sell; sales to arrive: Chicago spring \$1 11/16; Milwaukee club \$1 19/16; 14; amber Wisconsin \$1 14/16; 16; extra amber Iowa \$1 15/16; winter red Western \$1 22/16; 23; amber Michigan \$1 26/16; white Western \$1 28/16.

Corn market rules steady, with a fair demand for export and home consumption; sales at 54¢ for fair, and 42¢ 1/2 for unsound.

Sugar—Raw is firmer at 7¢ 5/8 for Cuba; 7 1/2 for Porto Rico; 9¢ for New Orleans; 7¢ 1/2 for Havana.

No sales very quiet; no sales are reported.

Pork market dull and unchanged; sales at \$10 for mess; \$10 25 for prime mess; and \$8 for prime.

Best quiet and without material change in price.

Lard rules very firm, but business continues limited; sales at 7 1/2¢.

Butter selling at \$14 for Ohio and 10¢ 1/2 for State.

Cheese firm at 4¢ 5/8.

New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DULL, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

Total receipts of cattle of all kinds for the week.

Receipts.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
Total.....	5,457	140	758	11,778
Last week.....	4,182	92	459	8,376
Corresponding last year.....	4,099	60	383	6,983
Average.....	4,370	113	638	9,896

RECEIPTS FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

State.	Receipts.
New York.....	78
Pennsylvania.....	28
Ohio.....	573
Indiana.....	326
Illinois.....	324
Kentucky.....	249
Iowa.....	29
Missouri.....	105

STATUTES OF INDIANA.

GAVIN & HORD'S REVISION.

The second volume of Messrs. Gavin & Hord's compilation of Indiana Statutes has just appeared. This volume completes their work. Its mechanical execution is very creditable, and the skill, learning, and taste of the editor have been shown in the highest degree.

A genuine Waltham Watch costs less to buy and sell than any other watch of the same quality.

The second volume embraces all the public statutes of Indiana now in force upon the subjects to which it relates, and the amendments of the last regular and extra sessions of the Legislature. It is a great excellence of the compilation that all existing statutes on each subject are collected together in the same place in these volumes; so that the reader can see at a glance all the legislation in force on any given subject. Take, for example, the act of 1850, organizing Courts of Common Pleas—the editors published the act at large, and they also print, in the form of notes on the same page containing this statute, all the acts amendatory to it which have been passed up to this time. And so they have done of all the other acts contained in the revision of 1862.

The editors have added much to the value of these volumes—especially the last—by the copious and learned notes with which the volumes abound. These notes indicate much labor and legal acumen. They furnish us, in a concise and accurate manner, with all the authorities of our Supreme Court on these statutes. These annotations being very numerous, the references to them in the volumes under consideration, will be of great value to the lawyer, and indeed to all persons concerned in the administration of justice. The editors have also referred, in the notes, to numerous decisions in other States, made on statutes similar to ours.

An excellence of these volumes, not to be overlooked is the full and accurate index appended to each. In Indiana, there never has been a good index to any volume of statutes published by authority. This provision defect has been completely remedied in the volumes under review; and these indexes will greatly lighten the labor of all who have occasion to look into our statutes.

This is the first time that private enterprise has attempted the publication of Indiana statutes. The attempt, I do not doubt, will be successful, and will duly reward the learned editors and enterprising publishers. Every lawyer will, of course, purchase these volumes; and every clerk, sheriff, and justice of the peace of the State, will find it to his advantage to own them.

DAVID McDONALD.

Indianapolis, June 5, 1862.

The foregoing notice by Judge McDONALD, of GAVIN & HORD'S Compilation of the Statutes of Indiana, is not designed as a puff of the work, but is an unqualified commendation of the ability, accuracy, and completeness with which these volumes have been prepared.

The second volume, which has just been issued from the press, is being delivered to subscribers as rapidly as possible. This edition of the statutes will be found a necessity to every lawyer, Justice of the peace, and county officers in the State. The publication of the work is a private enterprise, and the publishers' only hope for remuneration is in its sale to those for whose convenience it was prepared. The two volumes contain about 1600 pages of matter, nearly double the quantity embraced in the revision of 1862.

The price of the work is \$4 50 per volume, or \$9 00 for the two volumes. Orders addressed to the publisher will receive prompt attention.

J. J. BINGHAM, Indianapolis, Ind.

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PULPIT POTATOS!

BY PROF. CHRISTY.

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FOR SALE AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

THE Act of March 9th, 1861, gives to Borrowers of the Sinking Fund the privilege of paying their loans by annual installments of one-fifth of the principal, commencing in 1863, on the day when interest falls due upon the respective Mortgages, with the provision, however, "that the borrower shall not be bound to pay more than the amount of the principal at the maturity of the loan."

The officers of the Fund are disposed to give full indulgence to Borrowers, compatible with the interests of the State, and to the prompt payment of the principal of the loans. Debtors to the Sinking Fund will therefore appreciate the importance of paying the interest on their loans as soon as it is due.